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## MADLY RUSHING FLOOD WATERS

## Wild Torrent In Nu- uanu's Course.

## ONE LIFE WAS LOST

## Heroic Efforts of a Sailor to Save a Japanese.

## BOY RESCUED BY A COMPANION

## People Taken From Houses In Boats—Acres In- undated—Prompt Assistance—Bridges.

In the Suburbs—Notes.

## EPITOME OF THE FLOOD STORY.

One life was lost in the flood of yesterday. A Japanese disappeared beneath the torrent. This was after a noble effort had been made to save him. One boy, a pupil at St. Louis College, was rescued by a young companion. Dozens of women and children had narrow escapes. The relief work was well organized and grandly effective. Able volunteers turned out by the hundreds. Men of every walk of life were willing for any task presented.

The deluge was caused by heavy rainfall. At first it was supposed that there had been a cloud-burst. Nuuanu stream for three hours was a big, mad river. It was kept within its stone walls, but before these had been reached by the flood, the water left the course and spread over a couple of hundred acres. The waters were the highest at 2:30 in the afternoon. The stream went down three feet in two hours after.

Five bridges on the line of the rush of water stood. At one time water was flowing over two of the bridge floors.

The loss of property will not foot up heavily in dollar figures. Damages to houses and lands were considerable, and a great many poor people have all but lost their little homes, and will find considerable of their property missing.

This was the greatest flood the town has ever known, and was the most appalling and interesting exhibition of devastation by elements, since the great fire.

**HERO OF THE DAY.**  
Wm. Wells, a sailor of the American bark R. P. Rithet, was the hero of the flood and deserves a testimonial. He is a boy of 21, born in New Zealand. He came here December 24, 1896, in the company of the British bark Northbrook. The Northbrook put into Honolulu at that time for medicines. Several of the men were down with malaria fever. Wells had just finished his time as an apprentice. He secured a release and joined the Rithet. Since that time he has been with the sugar and merchandise packet in all her trips between this port and San Francisco.

Not a great many adventures have been experienced by young Wells, but he says he does not think he can engage in a more thrilling enterprise than that of yesterday if he alternates between battle field, fire scene and flood wreckage all the rest of his days.

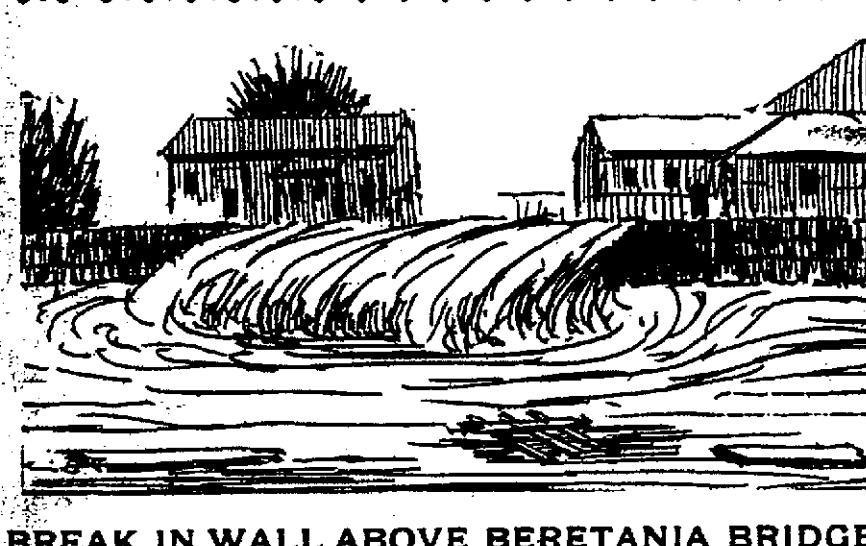
Wells is a modest, intelligent, fine chap and rather seeks to elude the honors which come to him for his conduct of yesterday. He was at his work when a reporter found him aboard the bark last evening and was bashful in telling the story.

Several thousand people of the city saw the gallant attempt that young Wells, at his own peril, made to save the life of a Japanese laborer. The Japanese fell into the wild stream below the Kukui street bridge. Wells was in a boat from his bark with a crew in command of a mate when he saw the little brown man vainly fighting theuddy current. The Japanese was swept near the boat. Before there was a chance for movement or for de-

stress in the water drowning those who attempted to help them. He behaved all right. I caught hold of the collar of his shirt or kimono or coat and floated him on his back. He must have been quite exhausted, for he made no struggle at all. I heard people shouting to me to let him go and save myself, but I gave the calls no attention. I did not think I was in much danger and I could not have the idea of leaving the poor fellow. He looked at me in a pitiful way and grieved. I think he must have been hurt. I saw the bridge looming ahead and heard warnings about it. My first thought was to try and stop against the bridge, but then I thought the way the current was running it would break me to pieces by the collision. There was no time to figure to any extent. I tightened my grip on the cloth and simply dropped down to get deep enough to miss the lower works of the bridge. I grazed something. The Japanese struck. He must have hit a timber. I felt him wrench away from me hard. I tried to hold him, but couldn't do it. I was sorry to feel him go. If someone had thrown a line before we came to the bridge, I would have brought him alongside without any trouble. I won-

ed. Many residence lots along Vineyard street Ewa of Nuuanu were under water. School street bridge is high above the stream, but there was a fine flood beneath. Just above the Kukui street bridge the only houses actually floated away by the flood were seen. There were two small cottages adrift. The occupants had left them early in the storm.

The greatest bodies of water were in and immediately mauka of Kaumakapili and in the Aala district, including as well the depot and yard premises of the Oahu Railway and Land Company. In Kaumakapili and around St. Louis College, this being either side of the stream, the water was from two to six feet deep for three or four hours. The little lane leading to the two Chinese theaters in Aala was a duplicate of the Nuuanu stream, but without so swift a current. Men wading about were up to their waists and necks. At one time water was almost on the floors of the depot building. The water stretched away in the switching yards, completely hiding the track from view. There is a marked depression in King street and on both sides from the newly made land just Ewa of the bridge to within a couple of hundred feet of Liliha street. In this



**BREAK IN WALL ABOVE BERETANIA BRIDGE.**

(Harry Roberts' Sketch.)

der why they didn't have some lines to help. I saw him twice after we went under the bridge and tried to get to him, but it was no use. Once I was about to dive after him, but I was getting played out and besides the water was so foul that you couldn't see anything under it. The people kept shouting to me and I kept getting more and more tired. I felt the Japanese was gone and that I had better look out for myself. There was another bridge in sight and I worked hard to get to the bank. I made it all right and that's about all the story I can tell you."

"What part of the whole adventure most impressed you?"

"There was more than one thing that seemed to me remarkable or vivid or something like a book or a play on the stage. Going under the bridge I thought about twice, even if it was only a second or so. One thing was that I had lost the man and the other was that my clothes might get so heavy that they would hinder me, but come to think of now, I had been wet to the skin for an hour. I kept wondering all the time why there was no line thrown. It seemed to me that the fellows ashore were too excited to think of that. I heard lots of things that were said, and the roar of the water was pretty loud, too. I heard them tell me to let him go and save myself and I heard one man shriek 'He's only a Jap; you're a fool. Save yourself.' Right after I thought it might be a good plan to try to stop against the bridge I had it come to me like a flash that I would be battered up awfully if I did hit the timber, and that the Japanese would fare even worse. I figured quick that I had better go pretty deep to get under the timbers. I was going to dive again and go right on to the harbor if I had found that I was too much played to reach the bank before I came to the last bridge."

"Ever been overboard before?"

"Don't think I ever had a real adventure of any kind before in my life. I've always expected to have. When I was an apprentice aboard the Northbrook we were in lots of places and had lots of weather, and there have been some pretty good blows for us on the Rithet between here and San Francisco, but I've never had any chance like this afternoon. It will give me something to think about and to write home about."

Wells knows the English language quite well. He has studied and read. He likes the sea and says he will always follow it. In Honolulu he has made only a few acquaintances, but he likes the town very much. The Rithet has been in port only a couple of days.

Marshal Brown is directing a search for the body of the Japanese, but up to 2 o'clock this morning there was no news of the corpse. It will no doubt be found in the harbor in a day or two, though there is expressed the opinion that it might possibly have been carried out to sea during the flood.

### ACRES OF WATER.

From his new home on Kukui street, P. C. Jones saw the waters of the stream pass over the bridge close at hand. The premises of Mr. Jones were all but invaded. All the yards on the makai side of School street, between Nuuanu and Fort had lakes within. The Queen hotel lot was flooded.

### A BOY SAVED.

The Brothers comprising the corps of teachers and workers at St. Louis College, were on the alert in the interest of their pupils and the property they have in charge. There was a depth of from two to four feet of water all over the premises for several hours.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## HAWAIIAN SHIPS

Senate Committee Reports An Amended Act.

## HAWAIIAN FIRMS PROTECTED

Bicycle Act Under Discussion in the House—To Consolidate Public Debt.

## SENATE.

Twenty-seventh Day, March 22.

The Committee on Printing reported the bill to provide for the election of Senators printed and ready for distribution.

The special committee appointed to consider the item of Insane Asylum and the need of new buildings recommended the appropriation of \$25,000 for a fire-proof building of concrete with iron roof, the appropriation of \$2,600 for the purchase and erection of an electric plant for the Asylum and an increase in the appropriation for maintenance to \$33,600. The report was received to be considered with the current account appropriation bill.

Senator Brown introduced the cable bill of which he had previously given notice. The bill passed first reading and went to the Printing Committee.

On motion of the Attorney-General the House bill relating to the suspension of sentence was brought to its third reading for passage. Senator Lyman said he was not satisfied that the law was constitutional. He showed in one section that permission was given for suspending sentence in cases of crime. He thought that it might be construed to include even the highest crime, perhaps murder. In that case, since if the defendant is not brought up within 13 months for sentence he could not be brought up again, there was a great possibility of a great criminal escaping. The Constitution gave the pardoning power to the President only.

The Attorney-General explained the meaning of the bill in its relation to a recent decision of the Supreme Court that courts of record now have power to suspend sentence. He said he believed that on that decision the Court, if it declared this act unconstitutional, would reverse its own decision. He then read the decision of the Court.

Senator Brown also spoke on the legal points and quoted from decisions of New York Courts. The Attorney-General further explained in answer to the objection of Senator Lyman that it placed the pardoning power for high crime in the hands of lesser magistrates, that under the present law the district magistrates did not have the power in cases of high crime. The power was vested only in courts of record. The bill then passed, 8 voting in the affirmation and 5 in the negative.

The bill relating to pounds and estates passed first reading and went to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to exempt the Sailor's Home Society and the Y. M. C. A. from taxation was supported by Senator McCandless who brought petitions from the principal business men of the city in favor of the exemption.

Senator Brown said he was in favor of the spirit of the exemption, but he believed that it was unconstitutional. Senator McCandless read from the session laws of 1896 exempting property of schools and religious societies from taxation when used exclusively for such purposes.

Senator Brown thought it would be establishing a dangerous precedent to exempt

capitulation are as follows: Salary of President, \$24,000; Permanent Settlements, \$10,840; Judiciary, \$163,000; Department of Foreign Affairs, \$206,200; Department of Finance, \$108,800; Post Bureau, \$129,720; Bureau of Customs, \$160,580; Department of the Attorney-General, \$408,640; Department of Public Instruction, \$482,200; Department of the Interior, \$36,720; Commission of Public Lands, \$26,880; Bureau of Survey, \$26,760; Registry of Conveyances, \$15,120; Bureau of Immigration, \$7,800; Bureau of Water Works, \$27,074; Bureau of Public Works, \$91,024; Board of Health, \$153,684; Forest and Nursery, \$18,760; Public Grounds, \$9,444; Fire Departments, \$53,520.

At the afternoon session, the Claims Appropriation Bill amounting to \$84,253.17 was then brought to third reading. In consideration of the bill, Senator McCandless' motion to strike out the item of \$3,400 to pay any claims arising out of possible decisions for the killing of tuberculous cattle was lost. The bill then passed.

The Senate bill providing for the election of Senators was read by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House bill relating to stenographers, interpreters, etc., was taken up with the report of the Judiciary Committee recommending its passage as it placed the officers under the direct control of their superiors. The bill passed second reading and was set for third reading Wednesday.

Under suspension of the rules the Judiciary Committee reported on the bill providing for the registry of vessels. The passage of the bill with slight amendments was recommended. Acting on the suggestions brought out at the public meeting of the committee on the bill a proviso was introduced and adopted restricting the issuance of registers of vessels to citizens or corporations having a place of business and having carried on such business within the Republic for the two years immediately preceding such application for registry. The clause confining the issuance of registry when applied for by corporations to such as have the majority of their stock owned by citizens of the Republic was omitted. Declaration must also be made by corporations, as for individuals, that no aliens are interested in the vessel or its profits or issues except those who may be owners of the capital stock of such corporation. The act is not to affect existing registers. The bill then passed the reading and the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

Minister Damon's act to consolidate the public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, passed first reading by title and was referred to the Printing Committee. Rep. Gear's bill to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs, took the same course.

Rep. Robertson gave notice of his intention to introduce the following: "An act to authorize and provide for the construction, maintenance and operation of a street railway or railways in streets and roads on the Island of Oahu." This is the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co.'s franchise.

The Judiciary Committee to whom was referred House Bill No. 46, relating to the trial of titles to land, reported as follows:

"The bill seeks to confer upon certain district courts the power to try title by land. Under the present law, no district courts have that authority. We see no occasion for amending the law and as the introducer of the bill has informed us that he does not wish the bill to be passed, we recommend it be indefinitely postponed."

The following resolutions were then introduced and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

1. Kahauelio—\$5,000 for lengthening and widening the fao road in Wailuku, Maui.

2. Kaai—\$30,000 for a road from the coffee lands up to Nahiku proper, in Hana, Maui.

3. Kaai—\$20,000 for a road from Nahiku, mauka to Hanawi, Keanae, as far as Kailua, in Makawao, Maui.

4. Kaai—\$5,000 for a wharf and landing at Nahiku, in Hana, Maui.

5. Paris—\$4,000 for grading and repairing the road from Hoopuloa landing in South Kona to the upper Government road.

House Bill No. 25, relating to rights of bicyclists, bicycle riders, etc., not completed the other day, brought up again in second reading.

Rep. Kaai recommended that the bill be handed back to the committee to whom it had previously been referred. The bill was full of inconsistencies. No one seemed to understand it fully and, when being considered the other day, the members were very much mixed over it. Rep. Kaai stated that section should be inserted in the bill forbidding children under a certain age from riding bicycles. He then told the following story of a personal experience: "I was walking down the street the other day when a little fellow came along on a wheel that was so big he could hardly manage it. He saw me but instead of swerving aside, ran directly into me. At first I was inclined to become angry but, upon looking again and seeing what a mile of a fellow the rider was I turned and thanked him."

Rep. Robertson was not in favor of having the bill referred back to the committee. The members of that body had done what they could with it. If the bill was not satisfactory the members should vote against it.

Rep. Gear spoke on the matter of bells. In Oikiai, Cal. recently, an ordinance was passed making it compulsory for bicyclists to carry bells and to ring them up on approaching street corners and private roads. The riders obtained all kinds of bells and rang them during the day and night. The ordinance was soon repealed. Rep. Gear said that bicycle riders did get tired over using bells. They were not needed. Whenever a bicyclist approached a pedestrian and rang his bell, the latter was almost sure to jump in front of the bicycle. The bicyclist

could get out of the way of danger without any trouble whatever.

Rep. Atkinson (speaking in reply to Rep. Gear)—"What on earth are you going to do if you abolish the bell? If you take away the bell from the bicyclist, why don't you take it off the locomotive too?"

Rep. Isenberg—"I think that bicycles are becoming a menace to the public. I am in favor of inserting in the bill a section providing for the examination of every proposed bicyclist to find out whether or no he can ride."

Rep. Richards brought in the following amendment to get rid of an occurrence such as the one that happened in Oakland: "The warning bell referred to in this section shall be the ordinary bell now in use."

Rep. Loebenstein could see no use in making this amendment. It was a check to progress along the line of manufacture. It was as ridiculous as making a law that the knives used now shall always be in use.

Section 3 was reconsidered. Rep. Wilder moved to insert the amendment that a hand or hands of riders be kept on the handle bar while riding. Passed. Rep. Pogue arose and asked that if the hands were on the handle bar how could the bell be rung?

The bill passed second reading and third reading was set for Friday.

Second reading of House Bill 46, relating to trial titles of land, with report of committee to indefinitely postpone. Report adopted.

An invitation was received from the American League to an open meeting in the hall during the evening to listen to a discussion on the proposed amendment to Article 57 of the Constitution.

On account of the great change in House Bill No. 5, relating to certain licenses, amended by the Sanitary Committee, Rep. Robertson moved that this be treated as a substitute bill. Carried. Bill passed first reading by title. Second reading set for Wednesday. House adjourned at 11:45 a. m.

## LOAN ACT READY

### THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION

**Shaved-Down From Twice That Sum—Registry Bill Passes Second Reading.**

#### Senate.

Twenty-eighth Day, March 23.

A forecast of the discussion which will arise when the loan bill is introduced was had in consideration of the current account appropriation bill. There will be serious controversy as to which items shall be included in the loan bill and which should be included in the current account. The loan bill will probably be introduced in a few days. The Executive have spent much time in considering permanent improvements and petitions from the other Islands. Minister Cooper stated that if the bill included all the schedule as outlined by the House it would total more than a million and a half. Absolutely necessary improvements only have been retained and these already amount to \$758,000.

Minister Cooper favors making a special account of a portion of the improvements, amounting to in the neighborhood of \$368,000. One item considered, as reported by the Public Lands Committee, was for \$35,000 for a road in North Hilo District to complete the road making a circuit of the Island. This item was withdrawn upon the announcement that it formed a part of the loan bill estimate. The item of \$25,000 for a new fire-proof building for the Asylum for the Insane will be considered in that relation as well.

Acting on the same committee report the appropriation for the Asylum was increased from \$29,000 to \$33,000, and \$2,600 was added to establish an independent electric lighting plant.

The manner in which the \$1,200 for expenses of road engineer has been drawn met the disapproval of the Senate on the report of Minister Cooper who had investigated. From his statement it appeared that the money has been drawn in lump sums of \$50 per month with no itemized vouchers. The vouchers for the total amount only had been approved. The item was passed as in the bill with a rider attached that the money be used exclusively for traveling expenses with the submission of vouchers for each item.

A proviso was attached to the title of the Bureau of Public Works to the effect that work shall not be commenced, conducted or accepted in the various districts of the Islands except upon the recommendation and approval of the several district road boards. This was done to relieve the Superintendent of Public Works of some of his responsibility. It was considered that the road boards would be able to assist him through the intimate knowledge of the needs of their several districts.

An item of \$2,500 was inserted for telephonic communication from Hilo to Waimea to complete the Island circuit on the condition that the residents of the districts contribute a like amount and that the Government have the free use of the instruments for ten years.

Senator Lyman from the Committee on Public Lands reported on items in the current account appropriation bill relating to the Public Works department. The report was referred to be taken up with the bill.

The Finance Committee recommended that the House bill calling for a new system of publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court and calling for the publication of synopses of the briefs of attorneys be laid on the table. The opinion of the committee was that the bill would create a new office, a Court Clerk. They deprecated the practice of publishing briefs of attorneys.

The Committee on Public Lands re-

commended the passage of the bill providing a park at Palama district.

The report of the Judiciary Committee recommending the passage of the bill regulating pounds and strays was adopted, carrying the bill to third reading.

The Judiciary Committee acted on the instructions of the Senate at the session of Tuesday and brought in a substitute to the bill exempting the Sailors' Home Society and the Y. M. C. A. from taxation. The substitute exempts the first named institution only.

The report of the Public Lands Committee, recommending that the petition from Lihue, Kauai, for an appropriation to mend a bridge be referred to the Road Board of Lihue, was adopted.

The proposed amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution providing that "each law shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in the bill" passed third reading and was sent to the Committee on Passed Bills.

The bill relating to the appointment of stenographers, etc., in certain Courts took the same course.

The Senate substitute bill providing for the registry of vessels passed second reading with the amendments recommended Tuesday. Third reading was set for Friday. The amendments were explained as fully protecting existing corporations by Senator Brown and Minister Cooper and there was no opposition to the measure.

It was announced that the joint special committees will visit the Molokai Settlement on Friday week.

At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

At the opening of the House yesterday morning the Attorney-General replied to questions propounded by Rep. Achi as follows:

"In re questions propounded by Mr. Achi in re telephone poles and tramways tracks, and injuries from close proximity of same to each other, I would state that the only instance I am aware of where injury has resulted therefrom was in the case of Lum Che Achi, the father of W. C. Achi, who was killed March 29, 1897, by being thrown from a tramcar while standing on the right hand step of the front platform of the car just as it passed over a switch on its way to Palama, which switch is in front of the Reformatory School.

"The sudden jerk of the car caused by its passing over the switch caused Lum Achi to lose his hold, he fell off to the right hand side of the car, and in falling struck against a telephone pole which is three feet, six and one-half inches from the nearest rail of the tramcar track.

"The result of this fall and striking against the telephone pole was to cause Lum Achi's legs to be run over by the wheels of the tramcar, and from these injuries he died a few hours afterwards.

"Very respectfully,  
"(S.) A. M. BROWN,  
"Marshal, Republic of Hawaii."

"As to the proximity to the street of the pole in question, I would state, that the poles are placed at the edge of the side-walks, and in the majority of cases they have been placed so as to offer as little obstruction to traffic as possible.

"In several instances the attention of the company has been called to the placing of poles in places which were deemed undesirable, and changes were made.

"As to proposed legislation on the subject, I would state that I have not proposed to introduce any bill upon the subject, deeming the existing statutes sufficient.

"I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
"Attorney-General."

Rep. Achi moved to refer the answers to a select committee. His observations had been very much different from those of the Marshal and Attorney-General. The motion carried.

Rep. Pogue reported for the Finance Committee on House Bill 26, relating to a repeal of the poll tax, recommending its indefinite postponement. Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Pogue further reported for the Finance Committee on House Bill 39, relating to tax appeal. The committee recommended that the bill be laid on the table and that a substitute bill, prepared by the committee, be considered.

The substitute bill passed first reading by title.

Rep. Wilder reported for the Committee on Commerce to whom was referred House Bill No. 17, relating to the withdrawal of alcohol. The committee recommended 300 instead of 500 gallons as the limit of alcohol to be withdrawn by holders of license. Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Pogue stated that a meeting of the special committee to whom the matter of electric railways had been referred would be held Thursday at 3 p.m.

Rep. Pogue propounded the following question to Acting Minister of the Interior Cooper. "Has anyone been appointed in the place of Dr. Capron, as Government physician of Kau? If not, has the Board of Health taken steps to obtain a physician for said district?"

Rep. Kahanelelo propounded the following question to the Minister of Finance. "Is it true that some people of this city have sent in applicants for post office boxes? If so how many have done so? Why have their requests not been granted?"

Consideration in second reading of the proposed amendment to Article 57 of the Constitution was deferred until Monday.

Substitute House Bill 5 (Oahu) brought up in second reading, section by section. Discussion arose as soon as the first section was read, notwithstanding the fact that the bill had been in the hands of committee and the original bill had been very much changed.

Section 12 relating to alcohol and

the withdrawal of the same by drugists created much talk. In the midst of the discussion the House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The members were very slow about getting back to their places. The matter under discussion was a most important one and the few present when the House was called to order, were very much put out by the seeming disinterestedness on the part of the absent members.

Section after section was taken up, discussed and passed with various amendments by the committee and by individual members.

Consideration of Section 57, setting

the annual fee of hunting with firearms at five dollars, awakened Rep. Richards. This was certainly a hardship on Hilo where there was no game.

Only five months in the year people could hunt and then it was only after plover. He moved that five dollars be

the license for Hawaii and that one dollar be made the license for all other districts.

Rep. Kaai stated he could see no reason why Hilo should object to paying as much as Honolulu. From the talk he had heard by Hilo people he had been led to believe that the Rainy City was a very large place and the people ought to be proud to pay as much as Honolulu.

Rep. Wilder referred to indiscriminate killing of plover, geese, ducks and other migratory birds in Hilo as having an effect on the other Islands. There was as much need of a restriction in Hilo as in any other place.

The section finally passed with the amendment that wild deer be included in this part of it: "Provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to the shooting of wild goats, wild hogs and wild cattle, or to such pests as mongooses and rabbits."

The section relating to boarding houses was amended so that a private family may take in seven boarders or lodgers without the need of a license.

The bill had ten as the number. This was deemed an injustice to the hotels.

When Section 80, relating to milk

Hensee was brought up, Rep. Isenberg jumped to the floor and asked: "What are we coming to? Robbery? If I were in town I would have to pay \$50 for a license?" Just here there were cries of "Good," "Good!" from various members and Mr. Isenberg sat down saying: "Very well, if that's the way you look at it. I have nothing more to say."

What Mr. Isenberg referred to when he mentioned robbery was the following clause: "The annual fee for a license to sell milk in the District of Honolulu shall be ten dollars, and an additional fifty cents per head for each milk cow over ten which may be used for furnishing milk to be sold under the license."

The House became disorderly at this point. Questions back and forth were asked and the Speaker was all but lost sight of. Finally Rep. Kaai moved to adjourn. The motion was put and the Speaker declared the House adjourned.

"Kanalu" was called several times, but Mr. Kanakou was obdurate and once more declaring the House adjourned, arose and left the room. Rep. Gear who voted against adjournment, declared he would bring the question up on the next day.

#### HE OPPOSES.

Mr. Loebenstein Against the Income Tax Act.

Representative Loebenstein has announced that he will be against the Income Tax Act now pending in the House. The bill, as presented by Mr. Robertson of Oahu, is still in committee. It was reviewed by a meeting of business men at the Chamber of Commerce hall last week and was condemned by resolution. The Government had declined to further the measure. Mr. Loebenstein will oppose the Income Tax Act on grounds that will differ from the reasons given by others who believe it untimely or unjust. He says it will raise up a class distinction in the country and that he does not want to be instrumental in forwarding any legislation that might make it appear that it was a virtue to be poor or a crime to be rich. The gentlemen from Hawaii holds also that an Income Tax can be too easily evaded and that it is not tangible enough.

Judge E. G. Hitchcock.

The news came by the Mauna Loa yesterday that Judge Hitchcock of Hilo was very much improved and that the outlook was most hopeful. Deputy Sheriff Hitchcock had telephoned this across the island and the news was sent by Sheriff Nahale to Mrs. H. R. Hitchcock.</

**KAHULUI CO. WINS ON THE DEMURRER**

Injunction of the Commercial Co. Dissolved.

**COMMENT ON NIGHT WORK A FINE POINT RAISED**

**First Decision in the Railway Wharf Case.**

**First Decision in the Maui Railway Fight—By Judge Perry—Some Points in Opinion.**

Judge Perry has rendered a decision in the injunction suit of the Hawaiian Commercial Co., Ltd., against the Kahului Railway Co., Ltd. This matter is from Maui. The finding is favorable to the Kahului Company.

About three weeks ago, the Hawaiian Commercial people, at night and with a considerable force of men, laid a railway track over the track of the Kahului Company. Considerable excitement was created on the Island of Maui and the first reports received here were to the effect that serious trouble had been but narrowly avoided and that friction in the future which might result in the loss of life was not at all unlikely. There was no disturbance of the peace. The Kahului people were extremely indignant and the Commercial people though they had accomplished a master stroke were happy in satisfaction. It appears the Commercial Company proposed to extend its plantation railway system, construct a new wharf, operate steamers and practically cease patronage of the Kahului railway and the Wilder S. S. Company. Mr. Wheeler a very prominent member of the San Francisco and California bar came to the Islands to be counsel for the Commercial Company during the railway right of way fight.

So soon as the Commercial Company had completed its crossing over the Kahului Company rails, its attorney came to Honolulu and applied for a Court order to enjoin the Kahului Company from in any way interfering with the crossing or touching it or obstructing the use of it, claiming that there was a serious flaw in the right of way title of the Kahului Company in that particular section of the Island. A temporary injunction was granted and the case came on for a hearing on its merits before Judge Perry. The Judge has dissolved the injunction.

Mr. Wheeler has returned to the Coast, but leaves the case in the hands of General Hartwell. Kinney & Ballou are lawyers for the Kahului people. Of what the next step in proceedings will be there is as yet no hint. In the finding Judge Perry says that the Kahului people have been using the land under the claim of right for sixteen years to the knowledge of the other company. If the Kahului Company is a trespasser, sets forth the defense, it may be proceeded against in the usual form in the Courts. Following are extracts from the opinion of Judge Perry:

"The course pursued by the complainant corporation in putting in the crossing at night and thus getting possession of land at the time exclusively in possession of another, against the will of such other, and without adjudication of its rights by the Courts, is one which this Court does not approve of, and which therefore it cannot encourage. (For this course I wish to say, Mr. Hartwell is in no way responsible—The work had been done and the crossing completed before he came into the case.) If it is proper thus to put in a crossing and to that extent to interfere with the possession of another, it would be equally proper to entirely dispossess such other in the same manner of the same portion of track, or of the whole track. The difference would be merely in degree, not in principle. A party not in possession, under circumstances such as exist in this case, should await the decree or judgment of the Court, declaratory of the rights of the parties, before taking possession."

"Even though the respondent is a trespasser or wrongdoer, still I think that his possession cannot properly be interfered with by preliminary injunction, issued ex parte.

"It is immaterial that it is alleged in the bill that the crossing does not interfere with the running of respondent's engines or cars. Complainant will use its new track or crossing, and such use will present to respondent's engines and cars new dangers which must be avoided and guarded against. The possession is interfered with."

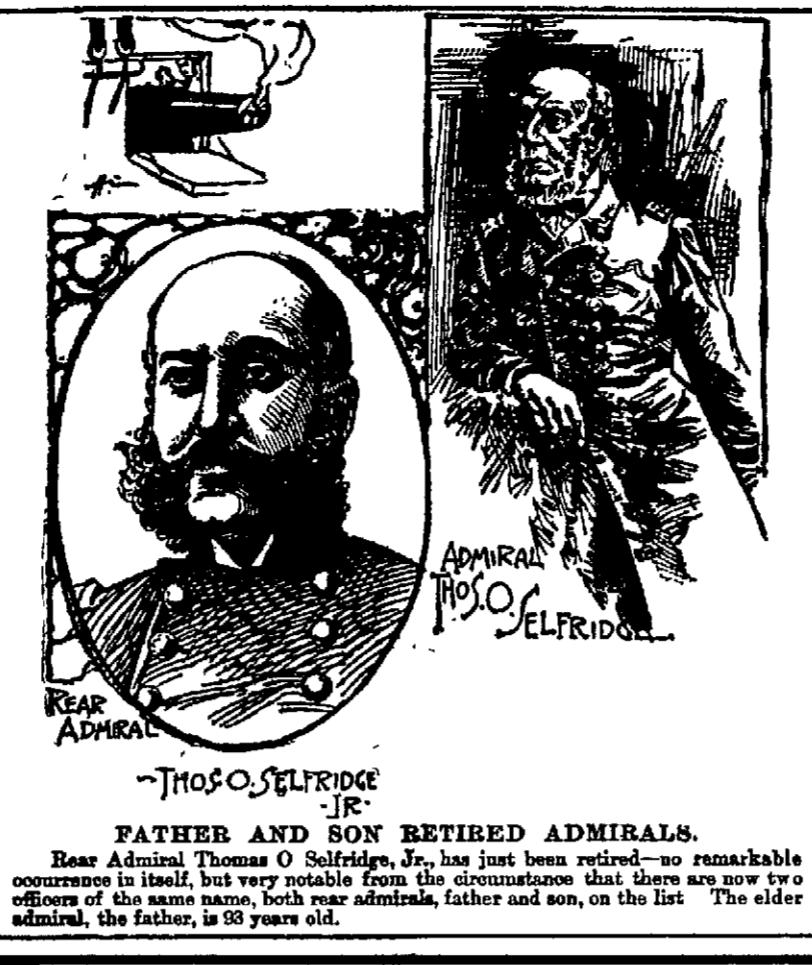
—  
Oahu Rains Beaten.

Hawaii, even without reckoning with Hilo, still holds the group palm for heavy rains. Letters were received from two points by the Mauna Loa steamer and from reliable men and this is what they say:  
"We have had a little more than 18.50 inches of rain here at Hilo, Kauai, between March 12 and March 20. This beats all other records."  
"Pahala, Kauai, March 20th—We have measured the rainfall carefully this month and find that since the 1st it has been 17.25 inches. We have not had anything like that in years."

Mr. Smith Innocent.

It has been reported from Kauai that Representative Keao said in a public meeting on that Island that Attorney-General Smith was to be blamed if appropriations for Kauai fell short of expectations. Mr. Keao now says that he did not make this statement in the way it was sent here at all. On the contrary, he finds upon investigation that the Attorney-General has if anything been a trifle partial to the Garden Isle.

The Literary Circle of the Kihohana Art League will be "at home" this evening.



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CARPENTERS'; MACHINISTS' AND BLACKSMITHS'  
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LAMPS;  
"AUTOMATIC" AND "NEW VICTORIA" SEWING  
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Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Cold.  
Seroleme when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief.  
Its corrective powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious disease by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable medicine from  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. L. Agents.

**COPPERPLATE PRINTING.**  
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

**TIMELY TOPICS**

March 24, 1898.

**A Peculiarity** of the "TRIBUNE" BICYCLES is that they are weather wheels. During all this inclement weather we have been constantly besieged by buyers and prospective buyers of TRIBUNES.

Another peculiarity of the wheel is that they are the most honest wheel built, and in this respect are the envy of all competitors. It is a peculiarity that all makers would like to imitate, if they could afford to do so. The trouble with most of these same makers is that they cannot afford to put material in that is made to wear. They have to pay too much.

**Art Pictures,**

FRAMED  
OR  
UNFRAMED.

King Bros.' Art Store.  
110 HOTEL ST.

**DETROIT JEWEL STOVES**

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll.;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll., and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

**W. W. DIMOND & CO.**

HONOLULU.

**5 CENTS A GALLON.**

Look after your cess-pools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors.

It saves doctor's bills.

**CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture**

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORE.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, Its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs.  
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scrofulous Ulcers.  
Cures Skin and Blood Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to their own satisfaction.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 8 oz. and 16 oz. cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PHARMACEUTICAL MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: T. L. LOWMEYER AND W. W. DIMOND, DRUG COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1898

**ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.**

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

**PURIFY THE STUFF.**

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

**HOLLISTER DRUG CO.**

Sole Agents.

1898

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

EVEN TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 25, 1898.

## THE INUNDATION.

Not in many years certainly, perhaps never before, has Honolulu been visited by such a flood as that which swept down Nuuanu stream from the hills yesterday. The records show that for 50 days there has been rain during some part of the day. At times the down fall has been heavy and has caused much inconvenience. Yesterday there was damage to property and there was imminent danger to the lives of the people in the flooded districts. As it was there was one life lost.

The flood was short and decisive. The ground is already thoroughly saturated by the heavy rains and the water sought the nearest outlet, the stream. The wisdom of building the relating walls along the lower portion of Nuuanu stream was clearly demonstrated. The greater portion of the torrent was carried safely into the harbor. Had it not been for the walls the damage to property would have been greater. Even then the lower portion of the district was under water for several hours.

The waters quickly subsided and the possibility of immediate disaster passed away almost as quickly as it came. But there is still danger, especially since the weather has not cleared. The lower stories of the houses of many people were flooded. In most cases they were poor people who will desire to return to their homes before the rooms are thoroughly dry. Damp floors and walls breed malaria and kindred ailments quickly. Much sickness is liable to result. The authorities should see that every precaution is taken in the district to avert this danger. There may also be actual hardship among a people who are the least able to suffer the loss of what little property they possess. Should this be so, the community will very cheerfully respond to any appeals which may be made.

## ANNEXATION ITEMS.

The Hartford Courant, Senator Hawley's paper, reviews the annexation situation. It assumes that the votes of nine Senators are yet needed for the ratification of the treaty. Whether this is the opinion of Senator Hawley, who is a strong friend of the treaty, is not indicated. The Courant also states that there is a stronger adverse sentiment in the House than had been suspected. The applause which followed the speech of Mr. Johnson of Indiana indicates it. The Courant, however, believes that if a vote is taken in the House on a joint resolution for annexation "the friends of annexation will handsomely outnumber its opponents."

The Iowa Senate recently voted down a resolution endorsing annexation. On this the Chicago Chronicle remarks that it is entirely out of place for a State Legislature to direct or attempt to control the action of Congress. The State body is entirely separate from the Federal body. It represents a sovereign State, independent excepting in the exercise of certain powers which it has yielded. If the Legislature of a State may instruct Congress, the latter body may with equal right instruct the State Legislature.

Speaker Reed claims that he has the right to oppose annexation, not as Speaker of the House, but as a Representative. The question is, will not Mr. Reed as Speaker, be quite too friendly towards Mr. Reed as Representative?

Senator Teller is reported to have said in the secret debate on the treaty, that the "annexation of the Islands may afford a solution of the negro problem." He believed that the white men may "work" on these Islands but that here would be an ideal place for colonizing American negroes.

The Senator, like many other American statesmen has not studied the negro question at home. As a rule every negro who really wishes to work can obtain better wages in the States than here.

In 20 years the colored people have wiped out 40 per cent of their illiteracy, have 40,000 students in the higher institutions of learning 80,000 negro teachers, 20,000 youths learning trades 1,200 pursuing classical courses, 1,200 pursuing scientific courses 1,000 pursuing business courses 17,000 graduates 250,000 volumes in libraries valued at \$500,000, 156 normal schools colleges and universities in the South, 500 negro doctors 200 lawyers 200 books by negro authors three banks 400 newspapers four magazines \$10,000,000 in school property, \$20,000,000 in church property, \$120,000,000 in farms \$60,000,000 in personal property.

We are not entirely prepared to endorse the accuracy of these figures, but they are quoted by the Southern Workman.

The Southern States will find work for many millions of industrious negroes. But they would be only too willing to colonize Hawaii with negro tramps. However, Hawaii will never receive negro laborers of the kind that will immigrate, until she is in the very last ditch, so far as labor is concerned. One good dose of the "way down" negroes on a plantation will be quite enough. The good darkies can always do well at home.

## VIRGINIA AND HAWAII.

A comparison of the public expenditures of these two States is extremely suggestive. Virginia has an area of 42,000 square miles. That is, about six times that of Hawaii. She has a population of 1,655,780, of which 635,838 are colored. The remainder, 1,020,142, are whites. She has the finest water system of any State. The area of her submarine land suitable for oyster cultivation is over 500,000 acres. Her great harbor, Hampton Roads, is, in its capacity and depth of water, the finest on the Atlantic coast. Her climate is the medium between the extremes of the cold of New England, and the heat of the Gulf States. Her resources in coal and iron are vast. At Richmond she has an enormous water power. The State was one of the first that received the English immigrants and her people have the best English blood.

The estimated receipts of income by the State from all sources for the two years, 1897-1898, are \$5,950,806. The receipts of the Hawaiian treasury for 1896-1897, were \$4,164,148.

Therefore the receipts of the Hawaiian treasury, (the population being 110,000) are 70 per cent. of the receipts of the treasury of Virginia (population 1,655,780).

If calculated per capita, the income of Virginia is at the rate of \$1.55 per head, while that of Hawaii, counting every nationality, is about \$20 per head.

Some allowance must of course be made for the absence of Customs revenues in Virginia.

The current expense account of this State for 1897, will be about \$2,900,000 of which \$1,430,000 will be used to pay interest in the State debt, leaving about \$1,438,127 for the entire expenses of the administration.

Hawaii expended in 1897 for current expense account the sum of \$1,924,384. That is, it cost something more to conduct this Government, in all departments, with our 110,000 people, than it does to conduct the Government of that grand old State, with its 1,655,780 of people, and upon an area six times as large as that of Hawaii.

No one, informed on the subject, charged that there is any extravagance in the Administration of our Government. The difference in conditions compels the larger expense.

State Senator Wickham, one of the foremost men in the State, in introducing the appropriation bill into the Legislature in February, alluded to the condition of the people. He said they were in a state of unrest. Poverty and scanty means were evident everywhere, that the farmers were calling for some alleviation in their distress, and were sinking deeper and deeper into the slough of despond, and it was almost impossible to pay the taxes now levied on property. He besought them to bear the burden, as it would disgrace the State to again repudiate its debts.

Perhaps the comparison we have made may suggest to many the benefits which America has bestowed on Hawaii, and lead them to make more earnest efforts to assimilate the social condition of the Islands to that of the American States.

Even if the amount of Customs revenue is deducted from the income of Hawaii, there still remains an enormous proportional increase of income over that of one of the oldest, and richest in natural resources of the American States.

THE COLLECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The valuable report of Collector-General McStocker, to the Minister of Finance furnishes a most interesting study in our social economy. In it we find what we are eating and drinking and wearing, aside from what we consume of home products. The tables of the report are carefully arranged and presented in such a manner that any information needed is quickly obvious. It reminds us of the exceptionally well-prepared customs reports of the United States and Japan.

It would require many discussions of the contents of this report if the attempt was made to show the bearing of the facts it contains upon our social and even political life. We hope to present hereafter some of its well-written suggestions on our public affairs.

The value of the exports of sugar if divided up among the 110,000 inhabitants of the Islands, would be about \$275 per head.

The value of all other exports, if also divided up among the 110,000 inhabitants would be about \$11.20 per head.

Here we find a very serious com-

this condition. To those who study such matters it contains a warning and a threat. It shows that we are already in the deplorable condition of the British West Indies, saving only in the matter of our sugar market, which hangs by the single thread of American legislation, either with or without annexation.

The little State of New Jersey, covering about the same area as Hawaii, has over 2,000 different industries. It has cost a vast amount of labor, thought, persistence, and even sacrifice to establish them. The history of these industries is one of anxiety and frequent disappointment. But Americans pluck won its way, in many cases without the aid of tariffs.

Perhaps the members of the Legisla-

tature will think about this matter.

M. Scott, Miss Anna M. Paris, Mrs. R. F. Woodward.

Much interest has for many weeks been centered in this prize competition. The league has several branches. It is not limited to the development of pictorial art. The league has at all times during its existence sought to develop Art as exhibited in its various forms of expression. It has accomplished this end in several lines.

It was known that there is much latent talent in Honolulu among those who had never to any great extent written for publication. The offering of prizes for short stories was decided upon to encourage this talent. To secure stories having local color it was stipulated that the competition would be open only to stories having the theme distinctly Hawaiian. It was believed that the many intensely interesting historic incidents of the Islands, and the natural topographical beauty of the country would furnish a wide enough range of subjects to make the contest interesting.

The stories submitted were all carefully written and well developed. The league has been gratified at the response. It is proposed to publish the prize stories as it is believed the public will be interested in them.

## COFFEE PRICES.

The Advertiser resents the charge made by the Bulletin, that it depreciates or belittles the coffee industry. The coffee industry must be governed by business rules. The first of these rules is to ascertain the facts. Now in "booming" new industries this rule is utterly, and wickedly, disregarded.

Thirty thousand people in California,

if put on the witness stand, would solemnly testify to the correctness of this statement.

We believe the Government publication on the value of the

industry is misleading.

We would like to make the state-

ment daily, that Hawaiian coffee is

worth 40 cents per pound, if it were

true. We do know that failure to get

at the truth will only retard, if it does

not destroy this valuable industry.

The Bulletin quotes from a commer-

cial circular published in San Fran-

cisco, giving sales of Hawaiian coffee at 15½ cents, 16 cents, and 17 cents

per pound. The "tenderfoot" reads

these quotations, and banks on them.

But the Bulletin does not tell him

that these are quotations of only the

higher grades. Out of 1,000 pounds of

berries picked from the trees, only a

limited percentage is rated prime, and

sold at the highest price. There are

several grades, each grade with less

value. The lowest grade may bring,

only 6 cents per pound. What the

tenderfoot ought to know, and what

we, who wish to put the industry on

a firm basis, must tell him, is what

the average price of all the grades

will bring. This has not yet been

done. We understand that in this

town there are a number of very dis-

couraging accounts of coffee sales in

San Francisco. These represent the

value of the average grades, and not

the highest.

If you say to a disgusted fruit raiser

in California: "I see lemons are quot-

ed at \$3.00 per box. Lots of money in it." He replies: "One quarter of

my crop graded high and brought that

price, the rest of the crop brings little

or nothing."

Cautious and observant coffee plan-

ters believe in the coffee industry, with

some reservation however, regarding

the labor supply. When it is prosecute-

d, on common sense rules, like other

well settled industries, it will pay

much better than ordinary farming in

the States. But the boom pest is dan-

gerous. Let us keep it out of the coun-

try, if possible.

When the "boom pest" reached Tex-

as some eight years ago, it struck the

city of Houston. The merchants and

banks got together and said: "Not

one dollar shall be loaned to boomers;

but capital shall be advanced to every

new and solid industry." Nearly ev-

ery other city of Texas was devasted

by the boom pest. Houston alone grew

steadily and a score of new industries

were established which make the place

prosperous.

We notice that Mr. Marsden does not

agree with the Bulletin, upon the value

of Guatemalan coffee. Let us make no

mistakes.

## THE PRIZE STORIES.

The most of the authors of the eighteen on twenty stories submitted in competition for prizes, to the Kilohana Art League, are naturally enough disappointed with the awards. A little reflection will show them, that their failure to obtain either of the prizes is by no means decisive of their own literary capacity. Literary verdicts, like the verdicts of juries, are by no means conclusive of the merits, although they are and must be conclusive as to findings. An attempt was recently made to ascertain the opinions of the reputable English critics on the merits of the best novel of the year. The critics entirely failed to agree. They could not agree on any standard of judgment. Each decided according to his own temperament.

Publishers are always ready to pub-

lish

new books which will sell. They

pay high salaries to men selected for

their skill in a correct judgment of the

merits of composition. These men con-

stantly make the most curious errors

in their estimates. The case of the

"Poo's Errand" by Tourgee illustrates

the point. The N. Y. Tribune refused

'o pay \$1,000 for the story, on the

ground that no one would read it. A

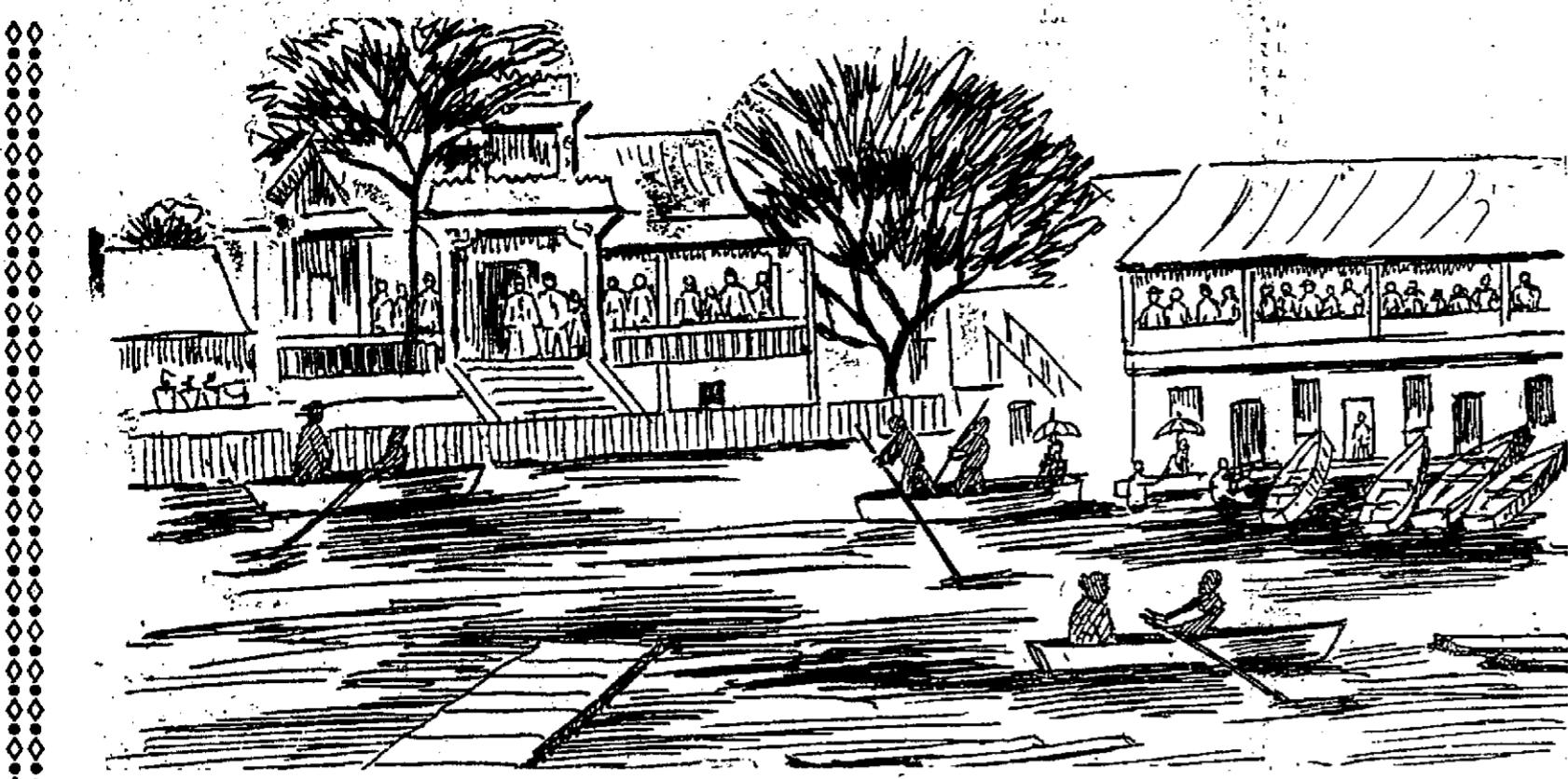
young publishing house then ventured

to print it and over 300,000 copies of

the book were sold. The history of

literature contains many such in-

stances. In the matter of short stories



SCENE NEAR BERETANIA STREET BRIDGE--100 YARDS FROM STREAM.

(Sketch by Harry Roberts at 3:30 p. m.)

## MADLY RUSHING FLOOD WATERS

(Continued from First Page.)

A number of the floors were inundated and the damage is quite a bit.

One boy of the St. Louis school nearly lost his life. Hannibal Brito is the son of the Brito formerly in the grocery business at the corner of King and Smith streets. The boy, aged 12, was returning to school from his home and approached the flood from Vineyard street. He undertook to cross the stream on a narrow board path. When in the middle he became dizzy, lost his balance and with a scream fell into the water. He had barely touched the muddy waves when Wm. Morris, a Hawaiian boy, jumped. Morris is more than half grown, and is strong and athletic. In a few seconds he had brought little Brito to the slippery bank. Brito was taken at once to the College. Dr. C. B. Woods happened to be in the locality and gave the boy the usual treatment in such cases. Young Brito in a few minutes was out of danger and was put to bed. This incident happened in but a few minutes and was not witnessed by many people. It was early in the flood. Morris was praised for his bravery and presence of mind.

### GENERAL RESCUE WORK.

Every time there is a heavy rainfall or an unusual shower reports come from Kauamakapill, Aala and other low districts along Nuuanu stream of danger to houses and people. The police always investigate, but up to yesterday have only reported assistance was not required. Capt. Robt. Parker was sent to the wet districts by Marshal Brown. The Captain after a hasty survey of the situation lost no time in informing his chief that matters were serious and in advising that a wrecking detail be dispatched at once. Boats were needed immediately. People were trying to move from their houses, but those unable to swim were shot in.

Marshal Brown took charge at once. Very early in his work he met W. H. Hoogs of Hustace & Co. Mr. Hoogs, on learning the facts at once placed the entire drayage outfit of his firm at the disposal of the police department without charge. This offer was promptly accepted. Big drays were called from various jobs and loaded at once with row boats. The use of shore boats was freely granted by the boys who are in passenger traffic on the bay. Captain Potter of the Alden Besse sent a boat and an officer and crew from his vessel. Captain Thompson of the R. P. Rithet did the same. The captain of the H. B. Hyde did not like to be troubled, but Mr. Hoogs levied on him for a boat.

When the rescue fleet reached the flooded district it found lots of work to do. Nearly all the people living on the stream's edge had been loth to leave their homes, but were forced first to the verandas and then to the ground by the water. Men and boys were swimming about. Women stood in the water to their armpits holding little children aloft. The natives were certain that they would be able to get out of the pilikia, but were nevertheless quite nervous. The Chinese were cowed—thoroughly frightened and wholly hopeless. It was especially difficult to handle the women of the race. They clung to their children and did not want to leave their homes. Their husbands had no direction of them. A number of Chinese women were carried from houses by force.

Mr. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, had the alarm early. He was in command of a big gang of men engaged for the occasion and secured ropes and tools. J. A. Magoo was a hard worker. Con Sterling and John Onderkirk made effective efforts in the saving of life and property. The policemen and the boat boys under the command of Marshal Brown and Captain Parker seemed never to weary.

### NOT A CLOUDBURST.

After a few definite reports and loss estimates on rainfall amounts had been received the cloudburst theory that had at first been generally accepted was quickly put aside. The precipitation at the Government Electric Light Station for the day was six inches and half and all but about an inch and a half of this fell between 11 and 12:30. The

fall was almost as heavy in all parts of Nuuanu valley well into town and in all other valleys on either side of Nuuanu the precipitation was heavier than for many years, if not ahead of any record that has been kept. The fall right in the city was almost as heavy as on Saturday afternoon last, though there were a series of downpours instead of one sharp shower. None of the kamaalaha with whom reporters for the Advertiser were able to talk up yesterday would undertake to say that they recollect such a rain on Oahu. In the business part of town Fort and Alakea streets were the worst. Below Merchant on Fort the water was on the sidewalks and almost in the stores. The intersection of Alakea and King had the lake that it always shows when there is rain, but this time it was deeper and bigger. The tram cars ploughed gaily through it.

Kewalo and a large portion of Kaaka were inundated. There were streams of water on Wilder Avenue, Pilko and Keesumoku streets. The rain in Punahoa and Waikiki was very heavy and residents were put to much inconvenience. The rainfall recorded at Ewa was 2.17 inches.

### IN THE OUTSKIRTS.

The bridge over Waikiki stream, near Long Branch resort broke down in the center, dropping a piece of Tram track. From that time on for several hours the street railway's passengers on the Waikiki run had to be content with a service to the bridge instead of to the park.

The Tram Company had to take its stock from the stables in Kalihia, near Kamehameha school. All of the buildings at the Kamehameha school are on high ground and were not reached. A number of residences in the locality had water on the ground floor. Kalihia stream was on the rampage. The water was almost to the bridge. Antone Richards lives near by and had prepared to move to the hills.

It is only about ten days ago, that Wm. Cummings, the road supervisor had the Punchbowl flood safety ditch cleaned out. That he did this saved lots of property. In addition Mr. Cummings sent a gang of men to the ditch yesterday to keep it open. It was running full for about three hours.

The streams were very much swollen in Kahaniki and Moanalua. Some slight losses are reported from Moanalua.

### STORM PARAGRAPHS.

Captain Robt. Parker was a swift chief of staff for Marshal Brown.

Stearns Buck, at the Electric Station reports all the reservoir running over.

The attendance in the public schools yesterday afternoon was very light.

Williams and Davey made a lot of views and the kodak army was well represented.

The tourists missed something almost as interesting and exciting as a view of the Volcano.

Police squads were on special guard and emergency duty in the flooded districts all of last night.

The quick flash of lightning and the sharp roll of thunder at noon presaged to many a heavy storm.

The St. Louis Brothers placed everything in their establishment at the service of the rescue corps.

A baker employed by H. Horn, had the most successful ducking of the day near the Beretania street bridge.

Wm. G. Irwin, Artist Vee, J. A. Hopper, Colonel Fisher and E. D. Tenney comprised one group of spectators.

Andrew Brown remarked that he supposed people would now "kick" at the pretty and rich coloring of the water.

The running of heavy lines across the stream between the bridges to break up heavy drifts was voted a good scheme.

The Senate and the Third House adjourned, but the regular House kept at it till the business of the day was finished.

Admission fee would readily have been paid at one time for positions on the upper verandas of the two story buildings.

The blarney patrolmen left their mounts at the police station, but the horse company found mounts useful everywhere.

The flood streams into the harbor were numerous and heavy. Several seafaring men said that much dredging would be necessary very soon.

Marshal Brown wishes to publicly thank Hustace & Co., for furnishing

drays gratis and to W. H. Hoogs for valuable assistance rendered.

It was a fortunate thing that the break in the wall of the stream occurred when it did, relieving Kaumakapill of a vast amount of water.

A Chinese priest in the Josi House kept up a service all during the flood. He declared that he would not leave the building until his relief came.

The cabmen will have a new dating period in the recounting of experiences. It will now be "since the flood" instead of "since the first Frawley season."

The natives showed a lot of skill and had any amount of fun lassoing drift wood, live chickens, etc. It was not at all uncommon to make a catch of a set of steps or a chicken house.

The heavy barge which struck against the Beretania street bridge and threatened the structure is the property of a Chinaman who had been using it above in some building operations.

Mr. Rowell was proud of the fact that the bridges resisted all onslaughts. The only damage was to the structure spanning the stream at Beretania. This was caused by the impact of the barge.

**Must Pay the Penalty.**

All petitions for new trials and pardons having been denied, the two Japanese from Maui under sentence of death in Oahu prison will be hanged this forenoon. In high police circles unusual interest attaches to the double execution. Only physicians and newspaper representatives will be admitted.

Yoshida killed the wife of a Japanese after he had failed in efforts to make the woman leave her husband, and had a slight quarrel with her.

Sagata killed his wife and child. About the only reason advanced for this was that he hated the woman and baby.

### Danger of Flood.

News came by the James Makee yesterday morning, that the large and heavy iron key or wrench to the reservoir at Kilaeaea had been dropped into the water and, despite the efforts of a native diver, it could not be found.

The heavy rains had swollen the reservoir so that it was in danger of bursting and doing great damage. The outlet for the surplus water was closed against all efforts. In consequence of this a native diver with a complete diving apparatus, was sent to Kanai on the Makai last evening and that steamer will call specially at that port to land the man.

### Rugby.

As it was impossible to have Rugby football practice yesterday afternoon on account of the severe rain, there will be practice this afternoon at 6 o'clock on the parade grounds. It is hoped that every player will be present as the fifteens to play in the great game on April 2d, will be picked by the committee this evening.

### Two New Mills.

The new 9-roller mill which the Honolulu Iron Works Co. is to build for the Waiakea plantation, will be a duplicate of the Honomu plant.

The new mill for Lahaina will be like the Ewa mill excepting that the rollers will be six inches shorter.

### Supreme Court.

This was the record in the Supreme Court yesterday: Republic vs. Kanaloa; argued and submitted. Spooner vs. Rice; motion to quash argued and submitted. Paris vs. Kealoha; argument partly heard.

On the morning of February 20, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time, I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. MOREAUX, Luton, Mass. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Miss O'More did not leave on the Zealandia yesterday as was expected. She will stay over until the next boat.

Both Mr. Beck, manager for Miss O'More, and Oscar Herold, left on the Zealandia.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim. Interior Office, March 19, 1898.

1952-3t

TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Tenders will be received at the office

## BY AUTHORITY.

The following gentlemen have this day been appointed Agents to Grant Marriage Licenses, viz.:

Mr. W. O. Atwater, for the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

Mr. Moses Kauhinau, for the District of Wailuku, Island of Maui.

HENRY E. COOPER,

Minister of the Interior ad interim.

Interior Office, March 19, 1898.

1952-3t

### Department of the Interior.

action together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

NOW, THEREFORE — Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, April 2, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, February 24, 1898.  
1945-9t

### ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Department of the Interior.

Honolulu, March 2, 1898.

In accordance with Article 54 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a special election for a Senator to fill the unexpired term ending the last Wednesday of September, 1899, caused by the death of W. Y. Horner, Senator from the Second Senatorial District, will be held in said Second Senatorial District, Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the 14th day of April, 1898.

The nominations for candidates must be deposited with the Minister of the Interior not less than twenty days before the day of election.

The voting precincts, polling places and Inspectors of election in the Second Senatorial District are as follows:

1st Precinct.—

That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:

W. Notley,  
J. K. Waiaumau,  
J. A. Babcock.

2d Precinct.—

The remainder of the Island of Molokai. Polling place: Fukoo Court House.

Inspectors:

Geo. Trimble,  
H. Manase,  
A. Kamai.

3d Precinct.—

The District of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors:

Henry Dickenson,  
A. N. Haysselden,  
Rev. A. Pali.

4th Precinct.—

District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahau School House.

Inspectors:

R. C. Seale,  
David Taylor, Jr.,  
David Kipuku.

5th Precinct.—

Consisting of that portion of Walluku lying north of the sand hills, and west of the Maliko Valley and banks of the line drawn along the center of the road running from Kuluanui to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors:

W. T. Robinson,  
J. H. Thomas,  
.....

6th Precinct.—

The remaining portion of the District of Walluku, excepting the District of Honauula. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors:

L. M. Zumwalt,  
D. Quill,  
E. B. Carley.

7th Precinct.—

The District of Honauula. Polling place: Honauula Court House.

Inspectors:

J. M. Napulon,  
G. K. Kunukau,  
S. E. Kialeikau.

8th Precinct.—

All that portion of said District known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakupoko lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and banks of the line drawn along the center of the road running from Kuluanui to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors:

F. W. Hardy,  
George Forsyth,  
Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct.—

The remainder of the District of Hamakupoko to the Gulch of Oopuloa. Polling place: Hamakupoko School House.

Inspectors:

# LOSS OF SAGINAW

Disaster Recalled By the Sinking of the Maine.

## OCEAN ISLAND TO KAUAI

Fate of Lieut. Talbot and Four Men  
Near Hanalei—The Rescuing Party—Corvette Levant.

Since the loss of 253 men of the U.S. Navy and the noble battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, many lists have been made of similar disasters in all waters. Most of the residents of Honolulu have a more or less clear recollection of the loss of life and ships in the hurricanes at Apia, Samoa, in 1888. Ships able to travel after the experience with the storm put in here for repairs. About 143 men, Americans and Germans were lost in that hurricane. Of the warships Trenton, Vandalia, Nipsic and Calliope, the last named only was able to steam out of the harbor and ride the storm. The other three struck the reef.

Much closer home to the people of Hawaii is the sorrowful story of the loss of the U.S. S. Saginaw, in the year 1870. Of this ship and her fate the accounts say:

One of the most remarkable of these catastrophes overtook the Saginaw in 1870. It was a steamer of the fourth rate and carried seventy-five men and officers. Midway in the vast expanse of the Pacific ocean the vessel was wrecked upon a mountain peak. This peak, rising three and one-half miles above the water, is known as Ocean Island, one of the Midway group. On this uninhabited and inhospitable rock the voyagers were thrown, and thought themselves fortunate to get ashore without the loss of a life.

Captain Montgomery Sicard, who was in command, ascertained by taking a reckoning that he was somewhat more than 1,000 miles northwest from the Hawaiian group, the nearest inhabited land. So he and his ship's crew set to work, and with pieces of wreckage from the lost vessel, made such additions of the gig as would render it seaworthy. In this little boat, only 28 feet in length, Lieutenant Talbot and five men started off for help. The voyage was perilous enough in so frail a craft through the mighty swells of the Pacific. In 36 days the most westerly island of the Hawaiian group was reached. A landing was attempted through the surf, the small boat was capsized and Talbot and four of his men were drowned. Only one member of the expedition saved himself. He could not swim a stroke, yet he had survived six shipwrecks before His name was Halford, and for his services in conducting a rescuing party back to Ocean Island he was made gunner in the Navy. The boat in which the famous voyage was made is preserved at Annapolis.

Ocean Island is a low reef instead of a high mountain peak. Otherwise the story is correct in almost every particular. The "westerly island" was of course Kauai. "Captain" Montgomery Sicard is now a rear-admiral and was recently in command of the North Atlantic squadron. In speaking of the Saginaw affair, a white man born on Kauai, and there in 1870, said yesterday:

"It was an awful thing for Lieut. Talbot and his four men to lose their lives on Kauai after what they had gone through. They arrived off Kauai during the night. We learned that Talbot gave orders to tack away from land and went to sleep, he being quite exhausted. The men were worn out with loss of sleep and with having but little food and water. They allowed the boat to get in too close, and she was carried on the coral by the heavy swell then on. This reef is between Hanalei Bay and Kalihawai. At low water it is exposed. Had the party waited till daylight natives would have gone off from shore and taken them into the mouth of Hanalei Bay. Two men were alive as found by the Island people in the morning. The name of the sailor with Halford I forgot but I remember Halford quite well and have seen him in Honolulu since. The other man died in a few hours. Some of the bodies were not found for several days. The remains of Lieut. Talbot were brought to Honolulu and placed in Nuuanu cemetery. He had the name of being a magnificent young fellow and he must have been to have made that trip as a volunteer. They had decked over the gig and made quite a decent craft of it. You will sometimes hear the story that the gig is in use by natives on Kauai but that is incorrect. It was brought to Honolulu and I believe the statement that it is now in possession of the academy at Annapolis is right."

A sailor man whose name is given would be recognized by every one in Honolulu was sought out for a story of the sending of the rescue party from Honolulu to Ocean Island. He said:

The Government dispatched the old steamer Kilanae of which S. G. Wilder was agent to pick up the crew of the Saginaw. Halford went along. The vessel was owned by the Government and the authority selected Capt. Tom Long as the best man available out of a whole lot in the field to command the expedition. H. S. first officer was Cap. John Rice, who after many active years in command has retired from the captaincy of the big ship. Probable there are others in Honolulu who were in the crew. Capt. Tom Long had all the compass and chronometer that he'd dare to put on his watch and he took up the island in good time and a short time thereafter in making his next legs. He was a fine navigator. The officers of the Saginaw were great pains to learn the fate of Lieut. Talbot and as the next subject of interest looked to Tom Long taking the sea and making an

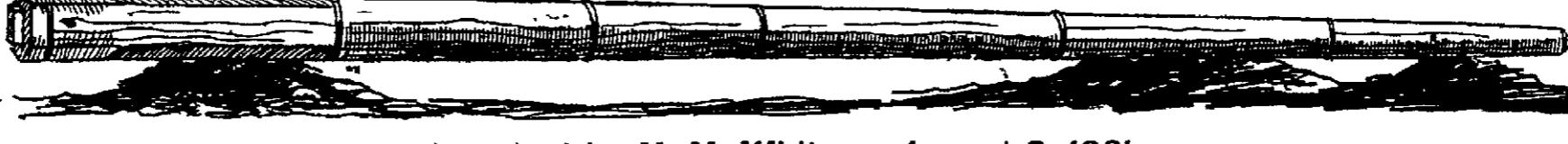
ars' with his watch. After they reached Washington these officers sent Long a splendid chronometer watch that is most likely still in the family here. I heard lately that John F. Colburn, of this city had become the custodian of the present. The Long family lived on Maui. The captain has been dead a number of years. He was a very interesting man and a man of fine ability. He had been educated and trained as a surveyor and civil engineer, but for some reason, probably for the pure love of adventure, shipped before the mast on a whaling cruise. His bark was laid up for several months somewhere in the South. When it was time to weigh anchor again the captain and mate discovered that they had forgotten how to "Take the sun." They had also left their "Bowditch" and other navigating literature at home. Young Long noticed the two officers figuring by the hour and at times would lounge around to where they were hopelessly working. The captain on one occasion glared at the sailor and inquired if he knew anything about making a reckoning. Long replied that



REAR ADMIRAL MONTGOMERY SICARD.

Admiral Sicard, commander of the White Squadron that is watching Cuban developments, is 61 years old and has spent 46 years in the navy. He has been under fire scores of times.

## MAST OF UNITED STATES SHIP LEVANT.



Sketched by H. M. Whitney, August 3, 1861.

he thought he knew all about it and at once proved his claim to knowledge. He was invited to bring his chest aft and upon arrival in San Francisco left the whaler and became commander of a big trading schooner. In time he settled in the Islands and was always a prominent and well liked man here."

Honolulu has one other mention in the list of appalling U.S. Navy disasters. These are the few lines in which the loss of the Levant, a corvette, is told.

Few disasters at sea are so impressively tragic as the disappearance of a great vessel of war that sails out of port with a numerous ship's company, a floating and garrisoned fortress, and is never heard from again. Many a craft of Uncle Sam's navy has met that fate. In 1860 the corvette Levant left Honolulu for Panama. She went down somewhere in the Pacific with 212 souls on board.

As the Levant was in port quite a time her officers and men had many friends ashore and for their mysterious fate there was sympathy in Honolulu. A few days after the corvette left port a terrific northeast blow came on. In that storm the vessel was broken and foundered. H. M. Whitney has in his possession a piece of mast believed to have been a part of the works of the Levant. The corvette took from Honolulu the records of the American hospital here. These were valuable papers.

Besides hundreds of people ashore the officers and men of the flagship Baltimore and the gunboat Bennington, here from the United States, have evidenced much interest in the account given in this paper last week of the wreck of the Saginaw in 1870 on Ocean Island, and of the disastrous trip to Kauai of Lieutenant Talbot and a volunteer crew sent to ask for rescue. On Friday last an Advertiser reporter was told by a citizen who for years has been familiar with naval matters that Halford, after all his hairbreadth escapes at sea, had finally been drowned in the creek between Mare Island and Vallejo. This is a mistake. The authority is Captain Nichols of the gunboat Bennington and of course he knows. Captain Nichols sends the Advertiser a note to the effect that Wm. Halford gunner, who was with Lieutenant Talbot in the Saginaw gig, is still alive and is on duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Within recent years a number of female bill fighters have made their appearance in Spanish cities. In Barcelona most applause has been won late by two German women, Lola and Angelina Patel, who after several years training in a circus entered the bullring.

## LOSS OF LEVANT

### Spar That Was Found on the Island of Hawaii.

#### MR. H. M. WHITNEY'S NARRATIVE

Had Communication With the United States Government—Work of Native Fishermen.

The recent loss of a large Atlantic steamship, by collision with a wreck in mid-ocean; and also the late report of a ship's hull, bottom-up, having

war steamer Wyoming was patched from Panama by the U.S. Government, in search of her, and called at Honolulu. She returned to Panama without learning anything regarding the missing vessel.

It was in the summer of 1861, that the writer, then making one of his periodical trips around Hawaii, arrived at Waianae, in Kau. While there, a native fisherman reported that a large ship's spar had floated on shore, and lay on the rocks near Kaualulu, which is the most southern point of Hawaii. Subsequently, it was learned that this same spar, or one similar to it, had been seen in the water off shore, by fishermen, some two months previous (June, 1861), but it had disappeared.

Being at that time, editor and publisher of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, the man's story furnished sufficient inducement to the writer to visit the spot and examine the spar. In company with the late Charles N. Spencer, who was then living at Waianae, we visited Kaualulu village, the native fisherman having secured as guide. A ride of two hours, and a walk of half a mile over rough lava rocks brought us to the place where the spar lay perched five or six feet above low water mark. Mr. S. being an old sailor recognized it at once at the mast of a large ship, it having measured over 70 feet in length. Further examination showed that it must have belonged to a war vessel, as it bore marks of having had several strong iron bands and the remains of a gun-rack, which could only have belonged to a warship. A sketch of it was then made by the writer, with measurements of its length, girth, and the rust marks of the iron bands. A chip was cut from it to show the wood it was made of.

Both Mr. Spencer and the writer became convinced that this was one of the masts of the missing Levant. On arrival at Honolulu, the story was told, but the chip taken from the mast was claimed by the ship carpenters to be New Zealand Kauri gum pine, and not an American pine. This for a time cast a doubt as to its being the Levant's mast, some thinking it more likely belonged to a British ship, the loss of which had not been reported.

However, the account of the finding of the spar, with its measurements and description and the chip referred to, were sent to the Navy Department at Washington. An examination into the history of the Levant was ordered and made, and it was found that she had once put into Auckland, New Zealand, disabled, and while there was fitted with a new mast, made of Kauri gum pine. This investigation

try for the trifling cost of a total \$3,200 in two years. The change would not in any manner touch annexation prospects. If he thought it would harm the pending treaty's future in any way he would cease to advocate the change.

Mr. McCandless said he was fixed in his determination to oppose the amendment. He did not believe in tinkering with the Constitution while annexation was still in sight. He could not learn that there was an avalanche of sentiment forcing the legislators to work for amendments of any sort to the Constitution.

Quite an extended and a very good address was made by Mr. Gear. He thought the time for setting into motion the machinery for a change was opportune. He had carefully considered the question in all its phases and strictly on its merits. He was an annexationist and had an abiding faith that union with the United States was to be brought about. He could not see how such a change to the Constitution as was proposed could have any effect on the treaty. He thought the movement a progressive one.

Mr. Logan was in favor of the amendment. He said that some people would be satisfied to have about four Representatives and one Senator and to have all public discussions conducted by the Chamber of Commerce and the Planters' Association.

Mr. Poepoe went into an analysis of the question. Was there apparent any necessity for such an amendment at this or any other time. Had there been a long agitation for it. Among those who were sending up the cry of a desire for more representative Government were men who declined to be represented under present conditions. Were they sincere in advocating this measure. Why do they not come into the fold now, or do they want to wait till the House is made stronger so they can have eight more Royalists in the Legislature. (Mr. Testa—Of course you'll get them bye and bye.) The speaker was also against the first proposed amendment to the Constitution, the one to have the oath changed.

Monarchy is gone. It is dead and must be kept dead. There are people who will realize this after a time and if we do not get annexation, they will take the oath and vote and with this amendment to increase the House membership would swamp the Legislature with Royalists (Mr. Testa—That's so, too.)

Several of the gentlemen who had been engaged to speak failed to appear. President Murray, of the League, closed the meeting with a few remarks. He said he had every assurance that the

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Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

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Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mined Waters, Oils and Paints, Canistic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlap, Kilner-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 2d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Railings (12 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

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TELEPHONE 121.

## RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

# A COFFEE DISEASE

Mr. Marsden Sounds a Warning to Planters.

**Vegetable Fungus in Guatemala. Action of Pest—Refrain From Importing, Says the Expert.**

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.  
Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry.

Honolulu, March 22, 1898.

EDITOR ADVERTISER. Sir:—I would respectfully call the attention of the coffee planters to a fungus disease that is seriously affecting the coffee plantations in Guatemala, the following account of this disease has been sent to this bureau from Washington:

It is a vegetable fungus which is destroying the coffee culture of Guatemala, so that the whole industry in that country is to be given up, unless a remedy is found.

So far no antidote has been found for this fungus, nor any means by which it can be kept in check, it not only attacks coffee trees but other plants as well.

It is first seen as a little brown spot about the size of a pea, on the leaf, there may be a number of such spots on a single leaf, in the center of each spot is a little orange red growth, about the size of a dot, which under the microscope looks like a little ball on a stem.

The action of this fungus on the coffee tree is to cause the leaves to shrivel up and fall off, so that the tree is entirely denuded of its foliage, the growing berries also dry up and fall off.

This fungus clings to seed coffee and may be transported to other countries receiving such seed.

It would be a wise plan for our coffee planters to refrain from importing seed coffee from any foreign country and any seed coffee for which orders have previously been sent, should be disinfected as soon as possible after being landed on the wharf, this can best be done by immersing the bags containing the coffee in strong lime water, made by putting a large bucket of unslaked lime into 50 gallons of water, after the lime is slacked it should be well stirred up and the bags of coffee should be immersed in the mixture for at least 10 minutes. This method will effectually destroy any fungus spores that may be adhering to the bags or seed.

There seems to have been a great and general desire on the part of the coffee planters to obtain coffee seed from Guatemala and other countries.

There is no doubt but that the trees grown from Guatemala seed have borne crops much earlier than trees grown from Hawaiian seed, but it is by no means certain that the superiority of the Guatemala trees is maintained as the trees become older, as a general rule, trees that bear at an early age, soon lose their vigor and are short lived. We would like to hear from Mr. J. M. Horner on this subject. He was perhaps the first planter to grow the Guatemala trees.

J. MARSDEN,  
Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry.

## BEETLES WANTED.

The Bug Expert Finds the Pest Is Much Reduced.

Prof. A. Koebel, the Government entomologist, would like to secure an unlimited number of Japanese beetles (rose bugs) for inoculation. He is satisfied from reports and from the fact that roses are again being brought into the country from abroad that the beetle has taken hold and is spreading rapidly and doing effective slaughter work. It is the desire to keep this pest down to the lowest possible point. Professor Koebel says it is doubtful if the beetle can ever be entirely wiped out, but believes it can be kept to the numbers able to do but little injury. Professor Koebel, in view of the ravages of insects abroad is in favor of prohibiting the admission of foreign soils into the country. Many of the pests, if not all, breed in the ground.

## ACETYLENE GAS.

M. Kohn is here from Chicago with something new to Honolulu for illumination. He has brought acetylene gas over from the States and will place it in houses and stores here. It gives a soft, clear, white light and is said to be entirely safe and quite cheap. A 50-candle light costs but two cents an hour. Mr. Kohn has a plant on exhibition at the corner of Hotel and Union streets.

## CENTRAL UNION PASTOR.

The special committee of which Junius Frear is chairman reported at the Central Union Church prayer meeting last evening, reading the letter in which the Rev. S. S. Palmer of Oakland reluctantly declined to accept the pastorate here made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Douglas Putnam Birne. The committee was authorized to negotiate further for a leader of the congregation and will send a couple of letters or more by today's steam-

er. Several names were mentioned. The chief desire is to secure a man from the Coast, though a number favor an Eastern man. It is believed that when it is generally known in California that Rev. S. S. Palmer has declined the call others may show a sign of entertaining such an offer as might be made.

## ANTI-ANNEXATIONISTS.

There was a formal meeting of the local branches of the Aloha Aina Society yesterday for the purpose of hearing from the delegates lately returned from Washington. The attendance was nearly two hundred. Messrs. Auld, Kaula and Kalanakalani, the anti-annexation commissioners sent to the States by the societies all made addresses. They told again precisely what was given in the Advertiser of last Monday as coming from them. Very little detail was added. They are angry with Liliuokalani, declare that annexation cannot be accomplished and that the natives will never have anything to do with the present Government. One bit of gossip brought out was that Liliuokalani had failed to give the delegations such recognition or attention as they expected from her.

## MR. LOWRIE'S LOOKOUT.

Manager Lowrie of Ewa plantation has had a tower built on the mill. The lookout is at a fine elevation and commands a view of all the fields and nearly all the pumping stations on the estate. The top of the tower is easy of access by stairways. For an observatory there is quite a good sized room with glass walls. All of the tourists visiting Ewa are now anxious for a trip up the tower and are lavish in praise of the view. Diamond Head is a picture from the tower.

## STANDARD PATTERNS.

L. B. Kerr has been appointed agent for the Islands for the Standard paper patterns, known the world over, and the Designer, a publication for ladies. Mr. Kerr is ready to supply orders for either.

## WHAT MAKES THEM CRY?

You have a very sore finger, let us say. It may be a hurt, a boil—or, worse still, that fearfully painful thing, a felon. Oh, my oh, my! What a time you have been trying to protect that poor finger. It is all the time getting hit or knocking against something. Simply to keep it out of harm's way worries you more than doing a day's work; and you don't succeed—and wouldn't, even with a dozen policemen to help you. You are scared of a fly threatening to light on it.

That is the principal on which Mrs. Elizabeth Allen couldn't bear the least noise. She had no sore finger, but she had what was still more sensitive—a body full of sore nerves; weak, starved, unstrung nerves. So the prattle of children, the closing of a door, the momentary roar of a wagon in the street, the clatter of dishes in the kitchen, the thousand and one sounds and noises that are in the air constantly—why, the smallest of them struck her like a blow from a club. Noises which are not regarded by a well person are like volleys of musketry to one in this condition. Millions of women know all about it, and plenty of men, too—crowds of them. You recognize them on sight—those who are subject to this affliction. Their lined foreheads, their bright, suspicious eyes, their self-protecting gestures and manner—you've seen them. Perhaps you are one of them yourself. If so, you'd give all your money and mortgage your future to have a stronger set of nerves, wouldn't you? Let's talk about it two minutes, first quoting the lady's letter, which is dated May 11th, 1893, and written from her home, 263, Syston Street, Leicester.

"For many years," she says, "I suffered from indigestion and weakness. After meals I had a great pain at my chest. Every few days I had an attack of sick headache, and I had to be constantly lying down on the couch; I strained and heaved a good deal, and spat up a sour nauseous fluid. As time went on I got very weak and nervous, and couldn't bear the least noise. "I took all sorts of medicines and consulted doctors, but nothing did me much good. Later on I came to hear of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and after taking it a short time the disease left me, and I was able to relish and digest my food. Owing to the virtue of this remedy I now keep in good health. (Signed) Elizabeth Allen."

And here is Mr. W. Nash, who says: "For fully ten years I suffered from periodic attacks of biliousness. At times a severe headache, preceded by excessive drowsiness; at other times vomiting, and retching for a whole day; at other times sleeplessness, pain in the chest, side and stomach, coated tongue and bad breath—that was the way it acted with me. I grew very melancholy, and was not able to follow my business. I consulted doctors and used tonics, etc., but they only made me worse."

"I had constantly heard of your wonderful remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup, but didn't believe in it. Then I read 'Wis and Wisdom' of a case like mine that the Syrup had cured; so I tried it, and the first bottle acted like magic. The pains left me the first week. I repeated my food no more, and in a month all myills were gone. Black Mother Seigel for ever, I say.—Yours gratefully, (Signed) W. Nash, 331, Goswell Road, E. C., London, October 2nd, 1893."

Now, where is there room enough on paper to sufficiently praise a medicine that will do what this one did for these two good friends of ours? All pain, remember, is nervous pain, and in the above case it was the foul and inflamed stomach which, by stopping digestion, starved the nerves and made them cry out. What won't cry out when it is starved? Babies will, men will, women will, nerves will.

Mother Seigel's medicine set the stomach in order and gave the nerves some food. Then what? Why, quiet, comfort, strength, rest, enjoyment. "Bless Mother Seigel," indeed.

# RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, moth skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

# Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. PORTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. (How to Produce Soft White Hands,) post free.

ITCHING HUMOURS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

## No Paper! All Tobacco!

ISSUE 2, 1893. 0000

## GENUINE MANILA CIGARETTES.

ISSUE 2, 1893.

Manufactured Expressly For This Market.

These Cigarettes are manufactured from the Choicest Manila Tobacco with Manila Tobacco Wrapper and furnish a delightful short smoke.

Constantly on hand a fine Assortment of HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS and a full line of Pipe, Cigarette and Chewing Tobaccos, manufactured by P. LORILLARD CO., and other prominent American Tobacco Companies.

HOLLISTER & CO.,  
Tobacconists.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

REPAIRS AND UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

..... DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Measures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fleish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition or high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is well known that it needs no explanation.

The late and constant increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

# The Usual Order Reversed.

Old Fashioned methods "don't go" nowadays. It used to be considered sensible to advertise just before the holidays. Of course, that was stupid.

We want to boom our business NOW, and that's why we want to remind you that we carry the handsomest, as well as the cheapest,

## Parlor and Bedroom Furniture.

REPAIRS AND UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.

J. HOPP & CO.

KING & BETHEL STS.

## Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies	8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

## North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,	412,854,533
1- Authorized Capital	25,000,000
Subscribed	2,750,000
Paid up Capital	687,500 0 0
2-Fire Funds	2,680,820 19 0
3-Life and Annuity Funds	9,006,182 2 8
	412,854,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch	1,677,028 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches	1,404,207 9 11
	2,081,236 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## CASILE & COOKE IMPORTERS

## LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

## AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

## Elio Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

## INSURANCE.

## Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

## AMPLE BOX ROOM

At the Post Office When  
New Boxes Arrive.

Minister Damon Reports to the  
House—Mr. Robertson Resents  
Senate Action.

## SENATE.

Twenty-ninth Day, March 24.

A half hour session was held, Senator Rice from the Printing Committee presented the bill providing for a trans-Pacific cable. It passed second reading and was referred to a special committee consisting of Senators Brown, Baldwin, Wilcox, Schmidt and Holstein.

In answer to a question presented some time since as to indemnities paid to property holders on account of street widening, Minister Cooper read the names with amounts paid to each of such property holders.

The report of the Judiciary Committee recommending the passage of the bill providing for the election of Senators was adopted and the bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Monday.

On recommendation of the Judiciary Committee as presented by Senator Brown, the House bill amending the act relating to the law of evidence was laid on the table.

Vote on the registry of vessels bill was reconsidered on motion of Senator Brown and referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

The House bill providing for a new method of publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and creating the office of Reporter of Decisions, was indefinitely postponed on recommendation of the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill creating a public park at Aala passed second reading. Third reading was set for Monday.

Action on the substitute bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, exempting the Sailor's Home Society property from taxation, was deferred on motion of Senator McCandless.

At 10:30 the Senate adjourned.

There was an attempt at robbery in the Chinese store near the Waikiki terminus of the tramcar line between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Chinamen had all gone to town and the store was closed.

## HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the following committee to consider the questions and answers in regard to certain telephone poles: W. C. Achi, A. G. M. Robertson and W. F. Fogg.

Minister Damon presented the following answers to questions propounded by Rep. Kahauelio:

"Applicants have been made for post office lock boxes. There are now about 27 names on file. There are no boxes to be had. While there are only a comparatively few names registered, many more could be rented if we had them, and when the new front now in contemplation is put in the office, we expect to have from 200 to 300 more boxes and thus hope to meet all demands."

Minister Damon gave further information to the effect that for some months past firms in San Francisco and Chicago had been communicating with regard to new boxes. At present there is a front of 530 boxes. The new scheme makes the number 800. The Superintendent of Public Works has ordered the boxes which are probably now on their way to Honolulu. They are of a new modern type and of different sizes. The delay has been no fault of the post office, the Finance Department or even the Department of Public Works. The delay had been on account of the length of time necessary for communication and final agreement.

Rep. Robertson moved the part of the Senate communication telling of slaughter of House Bills 27 and 43 be referred to the Committee on Passed Bills. From what he had heard and from the newspaper reports of the proceedings of the Senate, the two bills had not received proper consideration.

The first of these bills was brought up in first reading and a motion was made to refer to a committee. This was lost and the motion to indefinitely postpone was put and carried. The second bill was treated in a like manner. Both bills had been given the most careful attention in the House and to have them treated in such a manner by the Senate was both improper and contemptuous. Action had been taken without consideration and without any information from the House committee or the introducer to learn the objects of the bills. If the Senate should continue in that way, the House, out of pure self defense, would be compelled to treat Senate bills in a like manner. The motion of Rep. Robertson to refer part of the communication to the Committee on Passed Bills carried. The bills to which he referred on fire inquest and internal police.

Rep. Pogue reported for the Finance Committee on House Bill No. 26, "An Act to encourage the cultivation of grapes," recommending passage with a slight amendment.

Minister Damon read the following answers to questions propounded by Rep. Paris regarding Government physician in Kauai:

"MR. HENRY E. COOPER,

"Minister of the Interior, an interim physician—Dr. Capron, the Government physician for the District of Kauai, has been granted a leave of absence for two months and so far, no physician

has been appointed to fill the place during the absence. The district is not without a physician as Dr. McMillan is now residing there and practicing medicine in the district.

"Your obedient servant,  
"WILLIAM O. SMITH."

Rep. Pogue reported as follows for the Finance Committee on Petition 60 which asks for \$104, the same having been collected from H. H. Williams as duty on a hearse by a ruling of the Collector-General of Customs which ruling was some years after reversed by the Minister of Finance in the case of an appeal from the ruling of the Collector-General of Customs on a like article for another party:

"Your committee find that all hearings up to November, 1897, paid duty. A large number of claims could be made on this same ground, on other articles. We therefore consider the payment of this claim would be establishing a dangerous precedent. We recommend that the request of the petitioner be denied and that the petition be laid on the table."

Rep. Keo introduced a resolution to the effect that 50 two-cent stamps be furnished members of the House. Carried with two dissenting votes.

Rep. Kahauelio presented the following:

1. A petition from residents and taxpayers of Kaunakakai to the effect that \$1,500 be appropriated for the building of a road from Kaunakakai to the Houlehuua homesteads.

2. A petition for \$300 for improvements on the mountain road from Pelekunu to Kamalo.

Rep. Robertson introduced his electric rail-way bill.

Rep. Achi presented a petition for \$2,500 for a good road from Punaluu to Hilee in Kauai.

Rep. Kahauelio asked for two days' leave of absence. Granted.

Rep. Gear then presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the powder magazine in its present location is a menace to the safety of the residents in that vicinity and that immediate steps be taken for its removal to a more isolated locality."

This resolution was referred to the Military Committee.

Minister Damon, in speaking of the matter said that attempts had been made to move the magazine to other places but when this had been suggested, the people of those places raised their voices in protest. No one was anxious to have a powder magazine under his nose. The contents of the magazine, the Government wanted to have not far away from its control.

The License Bill was the next business of the day. The mill section was objected to by Reps. Kaal, Isenberg, Achi and others. Rep. Isenberg said among other things: "Section 80 is all wrong. If it is passed, I know I will have to go out of the business and I believe, Jas. I. Dowsett will. Finally, mothers will have to feed their babies on water instead of good Waialae milk such as I have been raised on."

Discussion continued on Section 80 until 12 noon when the motion to take a recess until 1:30 p.m. carried.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The motion to defer action on Section 80 until Saturday carried.

Rep. Isenberg moved for indefinite postponement of the bill. The chairman stated that the House had ordered the bill read section by section. The motion was out of order.

Section 83 making the annual fee for a license to act as Agent to Take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts in the District of Honolulu \$200, was carried as in the bill.

There was much discussion on the license for dealers in live stock brought into the country. The amount recommended was \$50. Finally it was made \$200 and the section passed as amended. Reps. Achi and Pogue spoke for the protection of the stock raisers at home and this had its effect upon the members of the House. The section making the penalty for breaking the law was amended from \$100 to \$200.

Rep. Gear moved for a reconsideration of Section 80, relating to milk license. He had changed his view very radically and moved for indefinite postponement of the section. This carried unanimously. He further stated that he did not believe there should be any license on milk and that the provision regarding this should be stricken from the license law.

The bill then passed in second reading as amended and the House adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

## A Rain Wall.

It was stated in this paper on Monday last that on the Saturday before there had been one of the sharpest tropical showers ever seen here and that it was a local rainfall. In the makai direction the rain ceased on the Esplanade. Will Harris of Lewers & Cooke was at the Myrtle boat house during the downpour. There was not a drop of rain falling there and he did not come into the flood until almost out of the Kakaoa district, coming up town. The wall was definite as a stone wall. From the boat house during the storm there was no sight of the Executive building or much of the town. From the waterfront the shower was like a heavy mist or fog.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayorship of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of January 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds—GEORGE W. HUMPHREY." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Rep. Pogue reported for the Finance Committee on House Bill No. 26, "An Act to encourage the cultivation of grapes," recommending passage with a slight amendment.

Minister Damon read the following answers to questions propounded by Rep. Paris regarding Government physician in Kauai:

"Minister of the Interior, an interim

"Sir—Dr. Capron, the Government

physician for the District of Kauai, has

been granted a leave of absence for

two months and so far, no physician

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, March 22.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Am. bk. R. P. Rutherford, Thompson, 11 days from San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 23.  
Steam whaling brig Jeannette, Newell, 14 days from San Francisco.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, March 24.  
Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Hamakua.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports.

## DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, March 22.  
Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Weir, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Mikahila, Thompson, for Na-wiliwili and Hanamau.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Stmr. Lehua, Nye, for Kukaiwa, Honolua, Pohakumana.

Am. bkt. Archer, Calhoun, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 23.  
Stmr. Helene, Macdonald, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kilauea and Kapaa.

Thursday, March 24.  
O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San Francisco.

## VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kauai at 10 a.m.

U. S. S. Baltimore, Dyer, for Hongkong this morning.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lahaina.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per bk. R. P. Rutherford, March 22—Miss C. E. Rowen, Miss F. K. Morrison, Miss H. D. Bryant, R. S. Andrews, C. F. Parsons, Dr. A. E. Ingrossi and Sydney Johnson.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, March 22—G. C. Hewitt, C. Hoswell, G. H. Webster, Jr., F. Ubell, Mrs. M. Fenner, Mrs. J. Fenner, Miss A. Crooks, Rev. O. P. Emerson, F. Souza, C. Akau, Mrs. W. Davis, H. V. Arnold, Ernest Silva, Mrs. F. Wilberton, Dr. Wood, Fred. Carter and 91 on deck.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, March 23—Mrs. Tam Lee, Ah Kan, Leong Kee and 9 on deck.

From Honokaa, per stmr. Iwalani, March 24.—A. L. Louisson, J. M. Horner, A. Horner.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, administrator with will annexed of the Estate of Heinrich Riemenschneider, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM O. SMITH.  
Administrator with will annexed.  
Honolulu, March 11, 1898.

1950-4T

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 10th day of October, A. D. 1896, made by Isaiah K. Pahe, Hattie Pihi and D. K. Puhi, her husband, all of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Frederick L. Leslie of said Honolulu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 163, folios 452-454, the said Frederick L. Leslie, mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit: the non-payment of the interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given, that all singular lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgagee contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, namely: All that certain piece of land situate in said Kapalama, Honolulu and described as follows: Beginning at the South corner of this lot and the West corner of lot described in agreement made between William Hammond and D. P. Kalena and Kauli dated August 12, 1891, and running about N. 51 deg. 30 min. E. 110 feet along said lot to a road; thence N. 42 deg. 30 min. W. 45 feet along said road, thence South Westerly 110 feet to a point 48 feet from the point of beginning, thence to point of beginning, and being a portion of Royal Patent No. 401 to P. Kanoe and the same premises that were conveyed to the said D. K. Puhi and Hattie Puhi by William Fries and M. H. Hecht by dated August 26, 1896, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu in Liber 165, folios 198-9, the said D. K. Puhi's one undivided half of said premises having been conveyed to the said Isaiah K. Pahe by deed dated August 26, 1896, and recorded in the Office of the said Registrar in Liber 165, folios 197-8.

Terms cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to J. M. Monsarrat, attorney for mortgagor.

FREDERICK L. LESLIE,  
Mortgagor.  
Dated Honolulu, March 25, 1898.

1953-4T

## ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that all claims against the Estate of Chong Awei Napoopoo, must be sent to the undersigned before the 1st day of May, 1898, or they will not be recognized.

JOHN GASPAR, Napoopoo,  
tee of Estate of Chong Awei.  
1953-2

Rend the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Seabury, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Maria Madalena Seabury having been filed, notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, April 15, A. D. 1898, at 10 A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 16, 1898.

By the Court:  
J. A. THOMPSON,  
1951-3